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KARMAL ADDRESSES CLERGYMEN'S CONFERENCE 30 JUNE

GF301815 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] In a speech at the opening session of the first conference of ulemas and clergymen in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] held in Salam Khanah today, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], head of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, said:

Your ulemas and clergymen are the heirs of great prophets and messengers. On the one hand, it is the duty of the people and government to show you sincere and (?cordial) respect. On the other hand, you have duties toward the people in view of your sacred task, namely, guiding the people toward peace, happiness, good deeds, fraternity, piety and virtue. I can say with confidence that you fully realize your duties and mission to society and mankind. You must fulfill these duties and achieve this mission. You must make a thorough study so that this is done. You must do this.

The Basic Principles of the DRA and the government provide all the facilities and favorable conditions for achieving this mission and assist and support the ulemas and clergymen in discharging this mission.

The first conference of ulemas and clergymen in the DRA began with a recitation from the Koran. Nezamoddin Tahzib, president of the DRA supreme court of justice, opened the conference with a speech. Then, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, delivered a fiery speech, every part of which was received by the noble and patriotic ulemas and clergymen with patriotic sentiment. In explaining the historic mission and duties of ulemas and clergymen--duties with which the noble religion of Islam has charged them for the sake of the people's progress, prosperity, happiness and knowledge--Babrak Karmal said:

I draw your attention to what almighty God said: Cooperate in doing good and in being pious and do not cooperate in committing aggression and doing evil. [Koranic verse] On the basis of this (?great) divine guidance, the DRA Government can accept cooperation, support, good deeds and piety for the sake of peace, security, humanity, Islam, fraternity and equality from every individual from the tribes, peoples and nations in the cities and the countryside of this country.

A number of Politburo members, PDPA Central Committee members, Revolution Council members, ministers, prominent party and government officials and a large gathering of patriotic ulemas, clergymen and elders from all parts of the country participated in the opening session of the conference of DRA ulemas and clergymen.

BAKHTAR's correspondent adds: In their [word indistinct] and comprehensive speeches given on behalf of the country's ulemas and clergymen, two noble and religious clergymen strongly condemned the inhuman and anti-Islamic stand of the agents of foreigners and the mercenary hirelings of international imperialism who impudently interfere in our country's internal affairs and disseminate false and venomous propaganda. They said: All ulemas and clergymen should, along with the self-denying and patriotic army and people, discharge their sacred mission. They should not believe the propaganda and lies of those who are alien to Islam and agents of foreigners but should do everything they can to bring about the prosperity and happiness of the oppressed people and assist their revolutionary government with sincerity and a spirit of self-denial to achieve this end.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds: During the meeting, Nezamoddin Tahzib read the text of the Revolution Council decree on the establishment of a general secretariat [ri'asah] for Islamic affairs.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY FRG'S DER SPIEGEL

DW301359 Hamburg DER SPIGEL in German 30 Jun 80 pp 113-118

[Editor Dieter Wild and associate Mostapha Danesch undated interview with Afghan President Babrak Karmal in his Kabul office]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, can we talk in the language of Karl Marx?

Karmal: Karl Marx was a great philosopher and scientist, and you can always talk in the language of a scientist and philosopher.

SPIEGEL: You were a student at the German Amani secondary school in Kabul. How long were you at this school?

Karmal: Thirteen years.

SPIEGEL: Do you know why your parents sent you to the German and not to the French school, for instance?

Karmal: They were quite ordinary reasons. Our house was not far away from the German school, and that is why I went there.

SPIEGEL: Has German culture had a special influence on your political awareness?

Karmal: Schools always have an influence on the education of youth; that is quite normal. When a foreign language is taught at a school, the literature of this language naturally also has an influence. Let me add that fortunately I was a lower grade student when, particularly owing to the power of the Red Army, Hitler fascism disappeared from the globe. As a result of the victory of democracy and peace, the fascist spirit in Afghanistan was also naturally done away with so that I was influenced in a democratic and progressive way.

SPIEGEL: Were your present political convictions determined by those times?

Karmal: The responsibility I bear today has basically nothing to do with my education. This responsibility is based more on my ideology, the ideology of the workers class and of all other working people. Our approach to other countries of the world naturally does not depend on education either, but on whether these countries are on the side of progress and peace. Of course, we also ask ourselves which countries are on the side of imperialism, racism, colonialism and reaction.

SPIEGEL: Then your viewpoint is clear: The FRG is in the camp of imperialism, racism and so forth.

Karmal: We must say indeed that ideologically we can have no relationship with the FRG, which is a member of NATO and pursues a reactionary policy. But as we are for the principle of peaceful coexistence, we also want to live together peacefully with the Federal Republic.

SPIEGEL: But you classify German as bad Germans, living in the Federal Republic, and good Germans, living in the GDR?

Karmal: No, it is not that simple. If we say Federal Republic, we mean the people. We are bound up with the progressive, peace-loving and democratic forces in the Federal Republic. Seen historically, the German workers class has earned great merits in the international workers movement. That can and will never be forgotten. But seen ideologically, we have an antagonistic attitude toward the ruling class in the Federal Republic. In addition, it is not history but the present that matters.

SPIEGEL: Then let us return to the Afghan present. You are a leftist party leader, you praise the Soviet system, you are identified with the presence of Soviet troops in your country. Yet, you called upon a meeting of Afghan Muslims recently to "bow their head to nobody but God." Are you a convinced communist or a pious Muslim?

Karmal: The way you ask that very much resembles the exploration of people's beliefs by the inquisition in the Middle Ages.

SPIEGEL: Our question is aimed at the following: There are Muslim states like Saudi Arabia, Iran and Pakistan, for instance, which consider communism to be absolutely incompatible with Islam. You, in contrast, are now trying to mobilize your people's religious feelings for your regime. Do you believe you will succeed?

Karmal: Our ideology is scientific. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and our state have sincerely promised that they will serve the people, which means that they will serve them in all fields: politically, economically and culturally. We will fully respect the traditional religious belief, and my colleagues and I will strictly adhere to this.

Only the reactionary circles of some Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and the Arab Emirates try to find a contradiction between the revolutionary theory and the values of Islam. In reality the ideology of the workers class and the progressive revolutionary theory can never be opposed to the interests of the Mohammadan working masses.

SPIEGEL: Saudi Arabia is a theocracy; Iran has been turned into one. In these states the Koran is recognized as a sort of superconstitution. Would you also want such a system in Afghanistan?

Karmal: First of all, I would say that, according to the principles of the Koran and Islam, Saudi Arabia can never call itself Islamic.

SPIEGEL: But why not?

Karmal: Islamic principles have always demanded social justice. The values of Islam do not allow hundreds of millions of petrodollars to go to only 500 members of the royal family who in turn give the money to imperialist banks in London, Washington and Paris. So in reality Saudi Arabia is not an Islamic theocracy, as I said earlier, but an instrument in the hands of world imperialism. It supports the enemies of Islam.

SPIEGEL: And Iran, which is ruled by Ayatollah Khomeyni, do you consider it a theocracy?

Karmal: I have never heard Imam Khomeyni utter the word theocracy. The Iranian revolution, headed by Imam Khomeyni was and is antimonarchist and anti-imperialist; it was and is Islamic. It was and is fully supported by the fraternal Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: But would you like to rule your country with an ayatollah at your side who was preeminent?

Karmal: We will not permit the spirits of the past regime, where the CIA and SAVAK ruled, to upset the fraternal feelings between the Iranian and the Afghan peoples.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, the Soviet Army has been in Afghanistan for half a year now. When will it withdraw? Do you have a detailed treaty with the Soviet Union on the modalities?

Karmal: In our statement of 14 May we pointed out very precisely that the limited contingent of the Soviet army will withdraw once the reasons for the assistance action have ceased to exist. I want to point out, however, that first even the smallest remnants of foreign aggression and intervention must be eliminated and that we must have sufficient guarantees that no new aggression will take place against our country.

SPIEGEL: Even if the Soviet troops were to withdraw, might not the economic ties Afghanistan has with the Soviet Union be so strong that your country would practically have become part of the Eastern bloc?

Karmal: We have publicly outlined and announced our political and economic principles. The Soviet Union gives us selfless economic assistance.

SPIEGEL: We know that you will tirelessly praise the whole Soviet action as "fraternal help." But large segments of your people at least, do not share this opinion. How do you explain that?

Karmal: The limited contingent of Soviet troops has not crossed our border in an invasion; it has come to Afghanistan in fulfillment of the 1978 treaty between both states, according to Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and in compliance with the request of the legitimate government of this country. The aim of the action was to ward off a foreign aggression. The Afghan people are extremely grateful for this help in preserving their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

SPIEGEL: You wanted to ward off an assault on your integrity, but you now have the army of a superpower stationed in your country. Is that not an even greater danger to your integrity?

Karmal: We do not accept the term "superpower" for the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: But then we would like to protest very much in the name of the Soviet Union. It considers itself very much a superpower; it wants to be one.

Karmal: The term "superpower" has been held and discredited by American imperialism and Chinese chauvinism. Naturally the Soviet Union is a great invincible country and a bulwark of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism.

But to equate the Soviet Union through the term "superpower" to the United States is very contrary to our position.

SPIEGEL: How about the danger to your sovereignty?

Karmal: The history of Afghanistan answers your question: Up to the 1978 revolution this country was indirectly exposed to colonialism and imperialism. After the 1978 revolution Afghanistan embarked on the path of complete political and economic independence. After the 27 December 1979 uprising a great international plot was planned, with Washington, Beijing and Islamabad pulling the strings, with the aim of splitting up Afghanistan. We prevented that with the help of the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: And your predecessor Amin is supposed to have been involved in this plot?

Karmal: Yes, he had already set up a despotic regime and was a puppet in the hands of the CIA.

SPIEGEL: As regards Amin's so-called activity as an agent, he has significant models in this respect: Trotsky, Bukharin, Kamenev and Zinoviev, close aides of Lenin, were allegedly foreign agents, for which they were killed. Is it not confusing for you that such a tested Marxist as Amin is supposed to have been a foreign agent?

Karmal: History has shown that the imperialists use a variety of tactics to make the revolution fail. The aggression against Vietnam and the putsch by Pinochet in Chile are examples, as is the split of revolutionary and progressive movements of workers parties by agents who called themselves Marxists, Maoists and Trotskyites. Even Trotsky could have been a servant of imperialism. It is not impossible to channel agents into the ranks of revolutionaries.

SPIEGEL: Many Afghans say today that your predecessor was certainly a cruel man who killed many people, but that he did not commit one thing: He did not bring any Russians into the country. Aren't you worried that the presence of the Russians could make people forget the cruelties of Amin?

Karmal: The limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan strengthens the national independence and guarantees the territorial integrity of our country.

SPIEGEL: Even if everything you say is correct, isn't it possible that the presence of Soviet troops could nevertheless heat up resistance against your regime?

Karmal: Who says something like that?

SPIEGEL: Afghan refugees.

Karmal: Well, you speak of mercenaries who are being trained by American, Chinese, Egyptian and even Israeli advisers. Your entire question reflects the language of the enemies of the Afghan people. Do you know when these people fled? During Amin's time.

SPIEGEL: Maybe.

Karmal: No, that is a fact.

SPIEGEL: All right, but do you know what the Afghans think?

Karmal: I am very close to my people. The attacks of the mercenaries from the Pakistan area have awakened among many villagers the wish for protection by Soviet troops.

SPIEGEL: When you came to power, you first liberated a great number of political prisoners, thus creating much good will for yourself in the country. But in the meantime you have again arrested political adversaries, and recently you had 13 high-ranking Amin officials executed. They were all Marxists; were they also all CIA agents?

Karmal: I must correct two statements contained in your question. First: I do not conduct the government as an individual; we have a collective leadership here: the Central Committee, the Revolution Council, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Revolution Council. These are the Basic Principles of our state, and we have our courts, which pass legal sentences. Where do you have the information about the prisoners we have arrested?

SPIEGEL: From the Western press.

Karmal: Naturally, and that brings me to point number two: The information about the political prisoners is a lie, and 95 percent of all information on our country, carried by the Western press, is also a lie. I can demonstrate it to you immediately through an example.

SPIEGEL: Please do.

Karmal: Here you have a report by the news agency AFP which says I intended to commit suicide.

SPIEGEL: You deny it?

Karmal: [laughs] I have just received that nice piece of news, and I ask myself how somebody can make up something as low as that? Is that the European culture? It is nothing but a lie.

SPIEGEL: What kind of political prisoners do you have now?

Karmal: They are prisoners who have committed sabotage and murder from the Pakistan area. Their number is small, and as regards the execution of "Marxists," as you say, you ought to just read the disclosures of the Western press about the cruelties of the Amin regime in order to know what kind of crimes were committed by these people.

SPIEGEL: Ah, so the Western press has not lied in this case?

Karmal: There is no question but that under Amin masses of peasants and citizens as well as intellectuals, professors, two former prime ministers and numerous other people were killed. The people who did that cannot be called Marxists. They were a gang of murderers. The citizens of our country expressly demanded their execution.

SPIEGEL: How do you explain the phenomenon that one individual politician had so many people killed?

Karmal: How do you explain the phenomenon of Hitler, Mussolini, Pinochet, Franco...

SPIEGEL: ...Stalin...

Karmal: No, No, Stalin was a great man who does not belong in this line. He saved the Soviet Union from fascism. But I continue to ask you: Why did the Americans commit such cruelties in Vietnam?

SPIEGEL: Certainly not because they were instigated by foreign agents, as you say with regard to Amin. Don't you think that you much too frequently and much too willingly hold foreign countries responsible for conflicts in your country?

Karmal: No, not at all, we have our evidence.

SPIEGEL: In April and May large demonstrations by students and schoolchildren took place in the streets of Kabul. They called, among other things, "Death to Brezhnev" and "Out with the Russians." Your armed forces opened fire, killing 50 young people according to some reports, and 150 according to others. Please give us the accurate figure.

Karmal: Where did you get these reports from?

SPIEGEL: From people who were present.

Karmal: And where are these people now? They are refugees in Pakistan. They were not present at all, and these were not large but very limited demonstrations. Not 50 people were killed, but two, by provocateurs from behind.

SPIEGEL: And we are supposed to believe that?

Karmal: I have told you already that our enemies apply hundreds of tactics against us. Now, for example, they spray poison gas on our children.

SPIEGEL: Who does that? There are quite different versions...

Karmal: If there is just a bit of commonsense in you, could you imagine that a government would do something like that which would first of all discredit itself?

SPIEGEL: Well, who else?

Karmal: Elements of the Americans, the Pakistanis, the British, the Egyptians, the Chinese--particularly the Chinese--I do not want to mention other reactionary circles.

SPIEGEL: But how could they succeed in doing this?

Karmal: People going to schools are not watched. It is very simple to spray that poison; it smells good, like apples. The stuff comes in particularly via Pakistan and the western Chinese province of Sinkiang. The bottles we have found bear the inscription "Made in USA." You should have seen the children in the hospitals...

SPIEGEL: We would very much like to see them, would you give us an opportunity?

Karmal: Yes, I will see to it. You can see other things too which we have taken from our subversive enemies. We are filling a whole museum with them.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for this talk.

YAR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

GF281825 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The following message from Sultan Ahmad 'Umar, leader of the Democratic National Front in the YAR, has been received by the presiding committee of the conference of international solidarity with Afghanistan:

On behalf of the Democratic National Front's Secretariat in the YAR and its member parties and organizations and on behalf of the toiling Yemeni people, I express our solidarity with the comrade people of Afghanistan, their party and their democratic government. We strongly denounce the interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in Afghanistan's internal affairs. We also firmly condemn the counterrevolutionary activities that are being carried out in the name of Islam to weaken Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. Long live the Afghan people's heroic struggle! Death to the plots of the imperialists and reactionaries!

AFP CITES TRAVELERS REPORTING 'QUIET' IN KABUL

OW262054 Hong Kong AFP in English 2050 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 28 (AFP)--Kabul was quiet today after a series of demonstrations and a recent strike by Afghan merchants to protest the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, travelers arriving here said.

The roads between the Afghan capital and Jalalabad had been reopened after being closed for about four days last week.

In Kabul, shops were open and business was returning to normal. Soviet forces had removed their tanks from the city streets and stationed them in spots generally removed from main roads. "To avoid anti-Russian feelings, the Soviet troops have adopted a policy of remaining out of the Afghan people's sight in the capital," the travelers said at this border post.

They reported seeing the burnt wreckage of army trucks on the Jalalabad-Torkham highway near the Pakistani obrder and speculated that this may have been the work of Muslim rebels following clashes with Soviet troops.

Meanwhile Muslim rebel sources reported that Afghan freedomfighters on Wednesday attacked a powerstation at Suroobee, 70 km (46 miles) from Kabul, killing several Afghan and Russian guards.

Soviet troops have intensified their attacks on Muslim guerrilla positions in Badakhshan Province bordering the Soviet Union. And some troops from the Central Asian Soviet states have been withdrawn because they were "cooperating" with Afghan rebels, the sources added. These have since been replaced by other soldiers.

AMERICAN ITEMS NEEDED BY DEFENSE MINISTRY LISTED

WA011411 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 3

[The item below is a boxed insert headlined: "Needed"]

[Text] Purchasing Department of Ministry of Defence needs the following materials:

900 gallon 10 x 50 HD American mobil oil;
775 gallon 20 x 30 HD American mobil oil;
183 gallon German antifreeze;
3500 box one quarter American vacuum brake.

Individuals, local and foreign firms willing to contract should be present by August 3, 1980 at 10 a.m., the last date of bidding, at Purchasing Department of Ministry of Defence and should submit their offers before the mentioned date. Terms and specifications can be seen at Purchasing Section and securities are required.

POLITICAL REFUGEES CONTINUE TO RETURN HOME

WA011316 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Assadabad, June 5, (BAKHTAR)--Four hundred families from Badil Valley, Kunar Province, who had escaped during Amin's reign returned home yesterday.

They were welcomed by party cadres, Kunar governor, local officials and Narang inhabitants.

While delivering their arms to the security forces our compatriots expressed every sacrifice for defence of the honour of the country and backing the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

According to another report, 69 families from Zurmat, Paktia Province, who were compelled to abandon their dwellings as a result of the tyrannies of Amin and his criminal band returned home yesterday.

Appreciating the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Government measures a number of elders on behalf of the other returnees expressed their every sacrifice for realization of the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution to Zurmat woleswal.

Meanwhile, a large number of working people, party men and local government employees of Shahrak district, Ghor Province accompanied by the governor yesterday welcomed 1200 returnees home who had been compelled to quit their homes due to injustices done by Amin the traitor and his fascist band.

In response some of the returnees on behalf of others expressed pleasure over the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution and promised every kind of cooperation with their democratic government.

According to another report in the light of peaceful atmosphere created in the beloved Afghanistan following the emergence of the new phase of the revolution, yesterday a large number of people of Dari Narang district of Kunar Province who had left the country due to inhuman acts of the treacherous Amin's band returned home happily expressing their readiness to fight against the enemies of the country and work for the building of the new Afghan society.

PRC SAYS NO INDIAN NATIONALS HELD IN TIBET, PRC

BK271317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] China has informed India that there are no Indian nationals in Tibet or other parts of China. This was stated by law minister Shiv Shankar on behalf of the external affairs minister in the Rajya Sabha today.

He said during question hour that the government is making all efforts to find out whether any Indian national is being held in Chinese prisons as reported in the press in the middle of last year.

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN CALLS ON GANDHI

BK301429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Indian ambassador to Afghanistan Dr J.S. Teja today called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and apprised her of the latest political and military situation in Afghanistan.

Dr Teja, who was in New Delhi for consultations, has already met President Sanjiva Reddy, minister for external affairs Narasimha Rao, and Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe. He will return to Kabul later this week.

COMMENTATOR SUGGESTS TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN BEGIN

BK281200 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Commentary by Mahendra Kumar]

[Excerpts] The statement made by the External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in Parliament on his discussions with the Soviet leaders has made one thing absolutely clear: It has established beyond any doubt that India retains its independence as a nonaligned country to judge any international problem strictly on its merits. As a matter of fact, India has adopted a completely independent attitude toward the problem of Afghanistan from the very beginning. By no stretch of the imagination it could be said that India's approach was in any way partisan. On the contrary, India adopted a comprehensive view unlike some other countries which spotlighted some aspects of the problem and ignored others. But in spite of this, certain interested countries started misrepresenting India's approach and indulging in the wrong propaganda that India was offering outright support to the Soviet action in Afghanistan. But Rao's statement has given the lie to this propaganda.

In his statement to Parliament Rao said: We are opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. The Soviet Union had announced that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was limited in time, purpose and scale and did not present a threat to security and stability in the region. However, reports coming out of Afghanistan during the past few months seem to suggest that the hope that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan could remain limited in time is not very strong. The position has not altered even if allowances made that interested propaganda describing a distorted view of the situation. [sentence as heard]

It will perhaps be too farfetched to establish any connection between Rao's clear enunciation of India's views on the issue and the subsequent withdrawal of some troops from Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet claim is that they have withdrawn full one division of their army. The other side, however, puts the number of troops withdrawn at much less. But what is important is not the size of the withdrawal but the gesture made by the Soviet Union and such gestures are very important in international politics.

If the Soviet gesture of withdrawing part of their troops, however small it may be, helps in relaxing attitudes and starting negotiations, it will prove a big step in the right direction.

India's attitude has always been that it is against the presence of the troops of one country in the territory of another. But India also maintains that there should be no interference by one country in the affairs of another. It is because of this that India has always insisted that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should not be viewed in isolation. It has also to be born in mind that outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has been going on for some time.

In accordance with its world-known policy, India therefore suggested that instead of adopting inflexible attitudes and not budging in the direction of a solution to the problem, efforts should start immediately to find a political solution through peaceful talks Even the Western countries have now started appreciating this view of India.

Rao said in his statement that there had been a small but significant change in the American position on Afghanistan. It says that the USA has now realized that it is not proper to insist on the withdrawal of Soviet troops as a precondition for talks with Kabul. It is hoped that the Soviet gesture will now enable various parties to the dispute to start negotiations to find a settlement without anybody losing face. That is what India has always wanted. No doubt it will extend whatever help it can to resolve the problem so that this region may not become the cockpit of big power rivalries.

NATIONAL HERALD URGES COOPERATION WITH IRAN

BK271329 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Cooperation With Iran"]

[Text] It is in India's interest to take full advantage of the opportunities thrown up in Iran following the decision by the USA and EEC to impose sanctions against the Ayatollah Khomeyni regime. Iran, as the leader of the visiting mission pointed out, chose India "not by accident, but by design". The delegation felt that since technologies from the advanced countries were not suitable, India had much to offer. The shopping list brought by the Iranian delegation is fairly comprehensive and covers both manufactured goods and agricultural products. India might have difficulties in supplying certain items because of domestic shortages but if Iran is thinking of diverting part of its trade from the West to India then the possibility of increasing production to meet future Iranian requirements should be fully explored. Iran has the potential for becoming a major trading partner and a valuable market for Indian technology.

Iran on its part has offered to supply oil to India on a long-term basis. If this comes through, India will have an assured supply of oil at a competitive price. What is more, it will be able to pay for it by increased exports. There is, however, one particular fly in the ointment.

The validity of an agreement with Iran will, to a certain extent, depend on internal developments there. Certain doubts crop up in view of the fact that the agreement with the shah's government on Kudremukh has not been honoured by the present government. Be that as it may, the vast scope for economic cooperation makes the Iranian move extremely interesting from the Indian point of view.

The ministerial talks have led to the formation of broad outlines of cooperation in various fields. The specific areas of cooperation and trade exchange have to be identified and this will require detailed discussions. Moreover, Indian technicians and consultants will have to make on-the-spot studies of new plants and the old projects started by Western firms. The task is formidable and needs careful planning and sustained efforts. With an assured market Indian industry should be able to overcome its present stagnation and become genuinely competitive in a large number of fields. It would be helpful if the government encourages the formation of consortiums to meet Iran's requirements in industry. Assistance to Tehran should not be left to the caprice of individual firms but planned in such a way that the economy as a whole benefits. It is for the government to sit with industry and work out the modalities of cooperation with Iran.

ASSAM REPORTEDLY DRIFTING TOWARD VIOLENCE

OW281811 Hong Kong AFP in English 1755 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 28 (AFP)--The nine-month-long agitation on foreign nationals issue in northeastern Indian Assam appears to be drifting towards violence, considering the nature of incidents reported from some districts in the last few days, reports reaching here indicated.

Clashes have been reported in the past few days between workers of some political parties and agitationists. K. Ramamurthy, senior adviser to the Assam governor told the press at the state capital Gauhati today that he would not give much credit to the peaceful character of the movement, though he would not say that it had turned violent either.

He, however, claimed that there had been general improvement in the overall law and order situation considering the declining number of incidents of violence, partly due to the tight security measures taken by the authorities. At the same time, tension was still running high in many parts of the state, he added.

According to the reports, involved in the clashes mostly were workers of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India and Communist Party-Marxist, including their student wings. The All Assam Students Union, sponsors of the agitation, however, maintained that the mass movement launched by the people of Assam for an early solution of the issue was "non-violent and peaceful" and not a single untoward incident had occurred as a result. A statement issued by the leader of the AASU alleged that the government had encouraged the foreign nationals, mainly immigrant settlers from neighbouring Bangladesh, in the guise of minority community to organise attacks on indigenous Indian nationals to serve their vested interests. The statement also charged the government with sowing the seeds of communalism for dividing the people in a bid to crush the current mass movement.

Meanwhile, reports from neighbouring Tripura said a school building and a total of 11 houses were set ablaze last night in three arson cases in west and south districts of riot-torn border state. Three extremists were arrested at Kalshi in connection with the fire in the school. With their arrest the number of people arrested in connection with Tripura carnage early this month rose to 1,061, reports said.

Twenty more bodies, mostly skeletal remains, have been recovered during the past few days, all in south district, raising the official death toll to 500. But unofficial figures put the toll well over 2,000.

Tripura extremists were also agitating for detection and deportation of immigrant settlers from the state.

NAXALITES PLAN TO SET UP BASES IN SIKKIM

BK260623 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Kalimpong, 19 June (EXPRESS news service)--A West Bengal Naxalite faction is trying to reorganise itself in the hilly regions of the state. According to reliable sources, the Naxalites are planning to use the disgruntled elements in the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) to expand and strengthen their base in this area.

The Naxalite leader, Kanu Sanyal, was recently in Kalimpong. Sanyal had several closed door sessions with his comrades and well wishers, and an ad-hoc committee of the organisation committee of communist revolutionary [as published] was formed.

The Naxalite leader is reported to have had meetings with some important leaders of the CPI-M who are now in open revolt against the party leadership. Two important party members, Mr Abul Fazal and Mr Padamrai, have already submitted their resignations from the party and more resignations of local partymen are likely to follow.

Sources close to the Naxalite movement indicate that the extremists have plans to create several bases in the hill tracts of West Bengal and Sikkim. These reports claim that Sanyal is due to visit Sikkim soon to study the situation.

The Naxals have long had their eyes on certain areas in Sikkim for their base. These areas are close to the Nepal border and would provide easy escape routes into that Himalayan kingdom. It is interesting to note that at least two important members of the present ruling party, one of them a senior minister in the Sikkim cabinet, had close links with the Naxalites during their college days in North Bengal.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports from certain areas in south and west district claim that guerrilla training camps are in operation. State police official, however, claim that they are not aware of these camps.

SHAHI HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET CHIEF UN DELEGATE

BK280335 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has held talks in New York with Soviet chief UN delegate Troyanovskiy. He apprised the Soviet chief delegate of the work of the standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to seek a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis. He told him of the standing committee's desire to engage in a political dialogue with the Kabul regime without recognizing it.

Troyanovskiy is understood to have told Agha Shahi that he would convey the substance of the discussions to his government.

BUDGET FOR 1980-81 FISCAL YEAR PRESENTED

BK270956 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The new national budget, which was announced this evening, provides many concessions to the people. Steps have been taken to mobilize national resources to raise additional revenues for development projects, increase production and exports and create conditions conducive for development of backward areas. Effective steps have been taken in the budget to speed up the industrialization of the country and to mould the country's economy according to Islamic principles.

Financial Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan while presenting the budget also specified the steps for remittances of incomes earned abroad and for the promotion of savings and investment.

The financial minister said gross revenue receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at 44.35 billion rupees which represents an expansion of 15 percent over the revised estimates of the current year. The net revenue collection after allowing for the transfer of 7.17 billion rupees as the provincial share of the federal revenue is placed at 37.18 billion rupees. Against this the venue expenditure is estimated at 31.35 billion rupees. The revenue surplus is thus expected to be 5.83 billion rupees next year.

Foreign assistance receipts in next year's budget are placed at 10.97 billion rupees. Thus, the revenue surplus after expenditures, net capital receipts, provincial contributions, surplus fund of autonomous bodies and foreign aid is 19.53 billion rupees compared with an annual development program of 26.46 billion rupees. The finance minister said the deficit of 6.93 billion rupees will be met by creating additional resources within the country, securing more foreign aid and relief in debt repayment and obtaining loans from banks and financial institutions.

The annual development plan of over 24.46 billion rupees for next year represents an increase of 21 percent over the current year, but it comes down to 10.5 percent in real terms considering current prices. The public investment program in the industrial sector will aim at completing major industrial projects at an early date.

The wheat output target is fixed at 11.24 million tons; rice is at 3.47 million tons and cotton is at 4.4 million bales. Sugarcane production is to be raised by 30 percent and exports increased by 10.6 percent. The annual development plan provides for the growth of private investment by 20 percent. The federal annual development plan provides for the increase of 39 percent in the social sector allocation.

In this respect the finance minister mentioned the revival of local institutions and the introduction of the Islamic welfare tax and Islamic agriculture tax which, when fully operational, will fill a wide gap and overcome deficiencies in the socioeconomic system. This will especially benefit the less privileged and needy people of the country.

FOREIGN MEDIA ATTACKS ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM SCORED

BK010732 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Commentary by Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] Foreign media has all of a sudden again become active and resumed the campaign against Pakistan's nuclear research program. The apparent purpose of this campaign is to cover up President Carter's permission to ship huge quantities of uranium to India and at the same time to create difficulties for Pakistan in getting its debt liabilities rescheduled by the aid to Pakistan consortium which is meeting in Paris today. The campaign has become so hostile that the Pakistan mission in Canada had to take notice of it and issue a clarification.

Time and again this country has made it clear in very unambiguous terms that her nuclear research program is totally peaceful and its only objective is to use nuclear technology for generating cheap energy to meet her fast increasing future needs. The Pakistani diplomat in Canada has repeated the same thing in his letter to the media which has expressed its doubt about the program and accused us of making what is called the Islamic bomb.

When Pakistan entered into a deal with France for the supply of its processing plant, its main ally and friend, the United States of America, exerted pressure and got it canceled. It very openly came out to stop us from carrying out our nuclear research program and used all possible measures to (?get us) to abandon it. Acting as its hatchetmen, international financial agencies first asked us to devalue our currency and made it almost a precondition for the grant of further economic assistance. The Pakistan Government took a bold stand and firmly refused to do so as the objective economic condition prevailing in this country called for a little upward revaluation of the Pakistan rupee. However, this was not done either. But the U.S. administration stopped economic assistance to us in the hope that we would bow to its dictates. Now, with a change in the geopolitical situation in the South Asian region, economic assistance was resumed earlier this month. However, our request to reschedule our debt liabilities for a period of 4 years was kept pending and it is to be decided today.

Pakistan has made it clear that the efforts which have been made during the last 3 years to put the economy of the country back on the rails have now started showing positive results. In order to consolidate these efforts it needed not only the committment of $1 billion for 1980-81 but also debt relief to the extent of $250 million for a period of 4 years. Most of the consortium countries, while agreeing to provide us the necessary assistance, are favorably inclined to consider our request for rescheduling our debts as well. In this situation the launching of the present campaign against the nuclear program is quite understandable.

In view of ever rising oil prices it has become imperative for this country to find other cheaper sources of energy. Our nuclear research program is mainly meant for this purpose. We have made it abundantly clear that we have no intention of making nuclear weapons.

We have opened all our nuclear installations to international inspection, with, of course, one very reasonable condition that nuclear installations in other countries should be subjected to similar inspection. India, which has already exploded an atomic device in 1974, has refused to get its installations inspected by the international agencies and despite that it is being provided with all its requirements of uranium and heavy water. On the other hand Pakistan, which has been giving all guarantees against using its nuclear resources for any other purposes but peaceful, is being deprived by such basic requirements as heavy water to keep its nuclear energy plant at Karachi running.

Why is foreign media aggressive to the nuclear program of this country alone? Pakistan is fully justified in rejecting such a partial attitude. It is hoped that the consortium countries would also see the motive behind this campaign and would not be influenced by it.

UAE'S AL-KHALIJ CONFIRMS SHAHI GAVE INTERVIEW

GF281244 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] On Thursday, June 19, AL-KHALIJ published a statement by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in which he said Pakistan is the only country that is able to play the role of policeman in the gulf if the Arab countries pay it $5-billion.

Agha Shahi made this statement in an interview with AL-KHALIJ's correspondent in London, Tamam al-Barazi, during the minister's recent visit to Britain before he left for Geneva for the Islamic committee's meetings on Afghanistan.

Citing an official Pakistani spokesman, Pakistan Radio said yesterday that Agha Shahi did not make any statement to AL-KHALIJ, and even went as far as to deny that the Pakistani minister met with our correspondent.

We can understand the reasons for the Pakistani source's denial of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's remarks. Indeed, we can excuse him for that in view of the statement's gravity and strangeness. However, the official Pakistani source cannot deny that Agha Shahi did not meet with our correspondent in London.

We would like to remind the official Pakistani source of the circumstances of the meeting. The Pakistani foreign minister was a guest at the Foreign Press Association luncheon. Our correspondent asked him some questions about the Arab Gulf--in front of all the journalists present--and Agha Shahi answered: I will talk to you privately after lunch. Agha Shahi took the AL-KHALIJ correspondent aside in the Foreign Press Association hall--again in front of all the journalists present--and made his statement.

What is strange is that Agha Shahi, after having given the interview without any initial reservations, told our correspondent: If you publish what I have said, I shall deny it.

Agha Shahi personally asked to give an exclusive interview to AL-KHALIJ. He talked frankly and without reservations, which makes his request at the end of the interview all the more surprising.

Could any journalist, be he a correspondent from AL-KHALIJ or any other newspaper in the world, hear Agha Shahi's remarks and remain silent? Why did Agha Shahi make his statement to AL-KHALIJ in the first place? We address this question to our friend Agha Shahi personally.

We have tape recordings of Agha Shahi's statement in his own voice.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on 'Economic War'

NC302259 Paris AFP in English 2246 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today called on the country to rally in the face of economic difficulties brought about by "economic war" with the United States.

"The vital branches of our economy are in the hands of our enemies. If we do not defend ourselves, they can strangle us. We must do everything to avoid a new setback," the president said at a meeting in a Koranic school here.

"The Americans expect the rise in prices to destroy us. If we lose out this time, it will mean a total setback and the destruction of our philosophy and religion," he also said earlier on Tehran radio.

"In the economic war, Iran has worked miracles that nobody else could have realised," PARS NEWS AGENCY quoted him as saying.

He, however, acknowledged the seriousness of inflation, which, he said, was due to the "economic blockade" against Iran.

"The consequences of our struggle will be more important than those of Watergate and may topple the American system," the president also said.

As regards the 53 U.S. hostages held here, President Bani-Sadr told BAMBAD newspaper that members of parliament would have to decide their fate. "But their decision must rest on the idea that we are in a position of strength," he added.

Any decision taken out of fear or weakness would be contrary to the interests of Iran, he said.

Today's statements, observers here noted, were the president's first show of strength since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni recently berated him for his "inaction" and threatened to call on the people to topple him.

Khamene'i on U.S. 'Tricks'

ID261428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0738 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: In this hour we invite you to hear the second part of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i's speech, entitled: "The Mosque, a Base for the Masses." You are reminded that this speech was delivered at Khandaqabad mosque.

[Begin recording] Your enemy is wounded. You have held its diplomats prisoner here because they have been spies. (?We gave them what they deserved). It said: I don't want your oil. If other countries were us [words indistinct] they would rush to the [espionage] dens begging for it. For God's sake come and demand it [oil]. It said: [Words indistinct].

It said: We shall cut our political relations, which is unprecedented in history. The imam of the people ordered people to celebrate, because our relations with this enemy had ended. If it had happened in another society, [words indistinct] or it was an affair in which people were not involved and only government officials were responsible, this would have brought about mourning, not celebration. The Islamic Revolution of Iran [words indistinct] is happy, not sad, let alone mournful.

It is an Islamic guideline. [short passage indistinct] This is the Koran and the Koran shows the way; do not trust and [word indistinct] the oppressor or else you will be burned. [apparent Koranic verse] The enemy is wounded.

It shouted: We will impose economic sanctions upon you. First the world protested against him: why an economic blockade? It said: Alright, as the enemy alleged to be humanitarian, it also claims to be a supporter of human rights. It said: Alright, we shall not prohibit the export of medicines. In fact, one of the items for which we prepared ourselves for a sanction was medicine, plus so many other types of commodities. It also made other governments collaborate with it. They didn't want [words indistinct]. It used force, with the idea that the nation of Iran would give in for fear of starvation and a shortage of foodstuffs. It saw that people didn't give a damn. The officials of the country shouted: We have enough food supplies. They were right. We have. [Words indistinct] as you have heard and the president said. And this is true. It is a correct report. As far as foodstuffs are concerned, we are all right. We can manage. We must get used to this shortage of foodstuffs.

It made a military attack. It was unsuccessful and the people of Iran were proud of this failure. They took the burned bodies to Tehran, then a Palestinian Christian priest [words indistinct]. Palestinians have been fighting with the Americans for years. Now they delivered the corpses of the Americans to a Palestinian. They told him: Here you are, as you are a Christian, take the corpses there, Rome, wherever you would like, to deliver them to their families. In fact, a Palestinian Christian priest accepted the duty of delivery of the burned remains of the Americans.

What I am trying to say is that any trick the enemy resorted to was met with resistance, hope and steadfastness from the people. Now the enemy is wounded and has understood that it cannot succeed through those means. But the enemy is not dead. The enemy lives. Deceit can be carried out in many ways. There are as many satanic ways as the number of men's breaths. Billions in cash is not given to the agents of the huge espionage networks of America and Britain for nothing. It is they who are active, so be careful. [end recording]

Montazeri Call To Fight Sanctions

ID271343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Friday prayers were held in Qom today.

Ayatollah Montazeri, in one part of his speech at today's Friday prayers in Qom, referred to the U.S. economic sanctions and asked the people to fight U.S. imperialist policy by avoiding U.S.-made products.

MOKRI EXPLAINS SOVIET REFUSAL TO ALLOW TRANSIT SHIPPING

ID010851 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Result of Iran-Soviet Economic Negotiations Announced: Soviet Union Does Not Agree to Passage of Iranian Shipping Along Soviet Waterways"]

[Text] Following the ninth session of the permanent commission for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic, Iran's ambassador in Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, explained in an interview the results of the negotiations between the two countries' representative delegations in the following terms:

"The meeting between the two delegations took place in a calm, friendly and constructive atmosphere. However, the results of the talks should not be exaggerated, nor should it be thought that they were ideal. Of course, the minutes were signed by the representative delegations of the two countries at the conclusion of recent talks in Moscow, but given the existence of divergent viewpoints, they need to be studied and approved by the Revolution Council and other legislative institutions of our country."

On the subject of the plan for Iranian merchant shipping to use the Volga-Don waterway and on the Soviet Government's objection to the plan on the grounds of their country's laws, Dr Mokri said:

"I put forward this plan when I first came to the Soviet Union, in light of existing agreements between the two countries, and I even proposed that we should form a joint shipping company. My view was that we should have another sea route. If the Soviet Government agreed, it would be more economical for us to transport goods via this route. Indeed, this would have given us a new route. If the plan had been accepted, as a result of agreements existing between the two countries we would have gained our obvious shipping rights throughout the Caspian. It should be noted that, regrettably, during the rule of Reza Khan and his son and because of their weakness and dependence, this obvious right of Iran's was generally forgotten. In order to prevent any sort of crisis threatening our country and to create new facilities for goods in transit to Iran, I proposed this plan to high-ranking Soviet officials, but they were astonished at it and would not agree to it.

"Subsequently, in view of the threats from the Western countries headed by America and the economic blockade they mounted, I continued to press for the plan. As you know, of course, the Soviets raised the issue of their national integrity and security. We foresaw the possibility that the plan might not be well received by the Soviet authorities, but we are hopeful that, given good will by the two parties in this matter, we shall realize this plan.

"The plan was raised again at the ninth session of the permanent commission for economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran by Minister of Economy and Finance Reza Salimi and myself, and on this occasion too, it met with a negative response from the representative delegation of the Soviet Government."

On the subject of the return of Iranians living as political emigres in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries, Dr Mokri said:

"I understand that there are thousands of Iranians in this category, and they generally wish to return to their homeland. But something must be done to prevent the return of persons whose dependency is clearly established. Furthermore, there must be a system of priorities governing the return of patriotic and Muslim Iranians, giving precedence to elderly compatriots and those possessing technical and scientific skills, through whose presence constructive programs may be implemented and production increased. The Islamic Republic of Iran conforms to the religious school of Islam, which is a humane one, and whose power is sufficient to absorb them."

USSR ASKED TO END ARMS SHIPMENTS TO IRAQ

ID271909 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, in his press conference held today--yesterday--said: We call on the Soviet Union to stop arms shipments to Iraq, which are being directly used against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Dr Mokri pointed out that part of the arms which the Soviet Union supplies to Iraq are being given to anti-revolutionaries [few words indistinct] and to other groups which are [few words indistinct].

ANKARA: TURKISH TRUCKS ATTACKED NEAR BAZARGAN

TA271752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Two Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks have been attacked near Bazargan in Iran. Huseyin Aksan, one of the drivers, was killed and Ahmet Olmez, the second driver, was slightly wounded. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Agri Governor Enver Kozanoglu, the two Turkish TIR trucks on their way to Turkey were attacked by six or seven armed persons near Bazargan around 1930 yesterday.

Aksan died at the hospital. Olmez was given first aid in Bazargan. He was then brought back to Turkey and is being treated at the Dogubayazit state hospital.

Dogubayazit district Governor Ekrem Atalay left for Bazargan following the incident to investigate the issue. Foreign Ministry officials said that an investigation on the issue is being conducted.

VISA REGULATIONS ABOLISHED WITH EIGHT COUNTRIES

ID301658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, (TANJUG)--The Iranian Foreign Ministry today announced that visas have been abolished for Iranian citizens going to Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Tunisia. Iranians need visas for all other countries.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Fighting With Government Troops

JN290540 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic Movement for the Liberation of Afghanistan reports that, during a battle that took place between its mojjahedin and government forces on the road between Nimruz Province and Nade-e 'Ali yesterday, the mojahedin destroyed one government-owned tank and one personnel carrier with handgrenades and RPG's, killing seven of the tank's crew [figure as heard] and wounding three other soldiers.

The Islamic Movement's report adds that the mojahedin returned safely to base following the operation.

Mojahedin in Control of Qandahar

JN291927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] A report by the Afghan Islamic Movement's office in Zahedan says that in a fierce clash between the movement's mojahedin and the Afghan Government troops, the mojahedin have destroyed 4 tanks on the outskirts of Qandahar and killed 60 government soldiers and 10 Soviet soldiers in the (Mosqal'ah) district in the Province of (?Helmand).

The report adds that in another armed clash between the Muslim mojahedin and the Soviet forces, the mojahedin shot down a (?fighter plane) [words indistinct], destroyed 2 tanks and killed 80 Soviet soldiers.

[Words indistinct] in the clashes, 3 Soviet soldiers and 13 Afghan soldiers (?surrendered) with their arms and equipment and [words indistinct] 2 tanks to the mojahedin of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qandahar.

The movement's mojahedin are now in full control of Qandahar. They have tightened their siege of a Soviet camp in this town. The report adds that the struggle continues unabated against blasphemy and [word indistinct].

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI EXPULSION OF MUSLIMS

JN290545 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Kermanshah reports that the criminal Iraqi Ba'thist regime has expelled another seven Muslim brothers from Iraq.

The number of those expelled by the despotic Ba'thist clique as of yesterday morning is 37,327.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Montazeri

LD281828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] This morning eminent clergyman His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting national issues were discussed.

Meeting With Air Force Commander

LD301021 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The commander of the air force, accompanied by a few other base commanders, was received by the imam. Addressing them, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: Discipline in the army is a religious requirement; this is how it was in the early Islamic period. The thing is that the commander must have a humanitarian and Islamic attitude, with the personnel obeying him.

Continuing his remarks, the imam noted the vainglorious nature of the superpowers' might, adding: One must not entertain the slightest fear of the superficial might of the superpowers. He assured them that by relying on the eternal divine power they will vanquish all diabolical powers. Afterward, the commander of the air force wished the imam complete health, and said: We resolutely undertake to create the first Islamic Army in the world with the help of God. The other commanders, in prayer, supported this.

Meeting With New Hejrat Group

LD301906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] More than 200 members of the Hejrat group [previously unknown] of Sistan and Baluchestan region this evening met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the Hoseyniyeh of Imam Jamaran.

During the meeting, a representative of the Hejrat group read a resolution and, while referring to the region's educational and economic poverty, shortage of Islamic forces--particularly the absence of militant clergy--and shortcomings in the executive organs of the region, demanded that a commission be dispatched to investigate the situation in the region in terms of economic, political and social conditions, so that fundamental reforms may be carried out by the officials concerned.

PEOPLE ACCUSED OF DESTROYING POSSIBLY VALUABLE DOCUMENTS

LD011032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by Imam Khomeyni's bureau today:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the message of his excellency the imam regarding the erasure of traces of the satan and the satanic people, it has been heard that some people have gone to the archives of offices and, using as an excuse the destruction of these traces, have destroyed files that could contain valuable items or have documentary value.

The authorities should take extreme care in this matter and make the necessary efforts to preserve the documents.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's bureau

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Call for Executive Reorganization

LD301840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] In a radio and television interview [date not specified] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr answered questions regarding cleaning up and purging in government offices, inflation, housing and unemployment. The president said:

Our weakness lies in the internal organization of executive organs; this organization must change. The ministers would do better to reduce their complaints and clamors and address themselves to changing their own organization and set-up. The president added: Under a bill which has been prepared, essential and urgent projects will no longer go through bureaucratic twists and turns. Henceforth, the fate of such projects must be determined within 10 days and made ready for implementation.

In another part of the interview, Mr Bani-Sadr referred to the problem of inflation and rising prices and said: The country's atmosphere should be a calm and spiritual one so that prices will tend to go down.

30 June School Speech

LD010652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the auspicious birthday of the holy imam of our time, may God hasten his honorable return, a great ceremony was held at the Shahid school in the presence of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president spoke at the ceremony about the fact that a preoccupation with form has replaced practical progress in our revolution. He emphasized that the requirement for a revolutionary is to try to become more aware. He said: It is possible to give many examples to show how our revolution is facing internal danger. At the time of the previous regime it was possible to violate life, property or business, regardless of the law; it is also possible to do this today. At that time it was done in the name of monarchy; today it is done under the title of "a fight with counterrevolutionaries."

The president added: The problem in every revolution arises when it becomes limited to form only, which means that the content of the revolution is sacrificed. It was the same during the early days of Islam; thus, there was a need to introduce imamat [mission of an imam to follow the prophet]. There was also a need to have a pattern to relate to the people--the content of the Islamic teaching--and to prevent the people from being deceived by symbols to avoid sacrificing content for symbol.

When it is said that the imam will return when the world is ready to accept his return and when the world is overrun by tyranny, it means that he will return when the people of the world understand that the relations and rules governing their lives are tyrannical. At this time an individual will not be a stranger to himself and will not believe that what is happening is normal. This was the case when our people found out that the former regime was corrupt and rose against it, and that regime was destroyed.

The president continued: I never tell you anything unless I am sure it is true. The president, recalling that some people are claiming that he is telling a lie and that he should resign immediately, said: We have chosen to rule by being open and we use the propaganda method to keep people informed because the tools of the imams of the religion of monotheism are not the whip and G-3 gun, but information. Guns are suitable for removing obstacles when there is no alternative. However, if we do not make an effort to let the people know the truth of affairs by informing them, then we will have to use force to solve vague and ambiguous affairs and other problems which are not clear to the people. If we try to use unreasonable force in a society which staged a revolution to free itself from such methods, then we will be the same as the previous regime in a different form. Therefore, I have committed myself and I promise that we can run the country without the need for illogical, unreasonable and harsh measures. In this way we can save the country from conspiracies and leave the harsh measures for a time when the plotter is not ready to come to terms with any solution and therefore uses force to implement his plots.

The president continued his speech by saying that if the need for using harsh measures becomes greater as time passes, then it is a sign that the call [da'vat] has become less effective: He said: Now that we have cast aside the main obstacle, the former regime, we must multiply the call so that first the disillusioned and later others will accept the religion of God in large numbers. Thus, the call and informing people are the main methods of Islam.

The president added: I hope that it has become clear why we insist that the mass media--radio, television and the newspapers--tell people the truth and try to increase the people's awareness.

At the end of his speech, the president, while pointing out that he cannot make big mistakes because he is responsible, said: What I have done so far I have done as a Muslim brother and a member of the Revolution Council. I will do a lot more if I am capable of doing anything constructive.

Whatever we have done has become effective because we have had your vote and the support of Imam Khomeyni. There have been results in basic fields. We have put factories into operation, despite the economic sanctions, and we have reduced unemployment. These efforts were fruitful and we did not collapse. We shall have difficulties, but we shall not collapse.

TEHRAN SCORES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP

LD280310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to tonight's commentary on the problem of the hypocrites:

In his historic speech 2 days ago, in addition to numerous and enlightening points, the imam also cited certain cases concerning counterrevolutionary conspiracies that we ought to make a note of so that the issues raised by the enemies of the revolution in order to sully the revolution's manifestations and discredit the revolutionary structures can be properly identified.

As we know, world imperialists, led by America, having regained consciousness after the stunning blow dealt to it by the Iranian Islamic Revolution, began studying the factors that led to the revolt of the Iranian people. First they identified the extremely important and constructive factor that created the revolution's various stages, namely, the clergy; they realized that this class had a major role in mobilizing the people and alerting the nation. Consequently, if they were to shatter the foundation of Iran's Islamic Government, then they felt they must deal the main blow to the Iranian clergy, so that they could carry out their behind-the-scene deals in peace and resume their previous plundering.

One of the methods adopted by the enemies of the Iranian revolution, a method familiar to nearly everyone, is that of extensive anticlergy propaganda--in particular propaganda against that group of revolutionary clergy which everyday comes under some kind of accusation. In this framework they are fabricating rumors about transfer of colossal sums of foreign currency, living at palaces in the northern parts of the city, setting up harems and usurping the satanic elements' property. Recently, they have adopted a more certain method to propagate these rumors and to give them more significance: By making use of some neighboring countries' petrodollars, they have set up three or four radio transmitters, so that they can penetrate the minds of the credulous people more effectively or possibly also capitalize on certain existing economic and welfare shortcomings in order to instigate the unaware masses against the regime.

The most important tactic used by imperialism, however, to deal its main blow to the clergy was to use indirect methods; this manifested itself in the form of a phenomena called the hypocritical group [geruh-e monafeqin]. No doubt, intelligence agency experts throughout the world, especially in countries slapped by the Iranian revolution, were in agreement that in the use of religious methods against religion they could easily deal the most effective blows against the Islamic Revolution of Iran by mobilizing and organizing certain groups under eye-catching Islamic titles.

The interesting point is that the members of this group, these false supporters of the oppressed class, are getting their support from the semiaffluent and the affluent people while at the same time claiming to be revolutionary, as they have always implicitly referred to the imam's views as immaterial and vain and have always taken a stance against him; yet they consider themselves more revolutionary than the imam. But these same people stayed in Nejef [in Iraq, where Khomeyni was in exile] for 14 days in order to justify their views to the imam, while they were making a nuisance of themselves. Then they turned out to be blue-blooded communists and later created the American-inspired Peykar Party. These hypocrites are the same people who are now repeating the games played by the Tudeh Party against Dr Mossaddeq; they are doing it against the Islamic Republic of Iran with the pages of their party organ appearing like the pages of newspapers published in the era of the satan. Could imperialism not find a better method than strengthening these pseudo-Islamic groups in order to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran? Are we still to believe the false intention of these groups with regard to the Islamic Revolution of Iran when the pages of their newspapers feed Radio Baghdad, radio America [as heard] and the BBC, as well as other radios opposing the Iranian revolution?

Regrettably, one must say that these people have not even heeded the imam's ultimatum and, instead of realizing the facts and repenting for their past deeds, have resorted to plots; namely, they first raided one of their offices and then, under the pretext of lack of security, issued orders for the closure of all their offices. Naturally, radio America was the first to carry their statement. Who knows, perhaps tomorrow we may see this old tactic used by small communist groups. We may even see some branching out among the hypocrites, in which the majority would dissociate themselves from the rest and place the blame on the minority. However, since this plot is a rather old one and since others have already used it to cleanse themselves, the only alternative open to the hypocrites is, we believe, to accept Islam and to follow the imam's policy. Perhaps this way they may be forgiven by the Muslim nation and remain safe from the consequences. Obviously, this would depend on them really and truly adopting the imam's policy, rather than doing what they used to do, that is, marching outside the spy nest in the daytime, ceaselessly sticking statements and slogans on walls so as to pretend to be Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and to give the impression to everyone that they were the ones who occupied the spy nest.

Is it not time for our faithful and revolutionary young people, who have been deceived by instigators' designs and hyprocrisy, to identify the fundamental path and return to the benevolent arms of the imam and the nation? That is all.

RAFSANJANI SAYS: NONPARTY MAJLES, GOVERNMENT 'NOT REALISTIC'

LD301121 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT political correspondent interview with Iran Revolution Council member and Majles deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani: "Unity Agreement Between the President of the Republic and the Revolution Council"; date and place unspecified]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Majles has begun to function. Deputies' credentials are now being examined, and many have been approved. I would like to know what you think of the Majles' work, with regard to its composition.

[Answer] I am satisfied with its composition, which I think is quite congruent with the spirit of the Islamic Republic. A large number of the deputies are well versed in Islam, and there are many who, while not so well versed, are very pro-Islamic, and these together comprise an absolute majority.

Most of our deputies are revolutionary, that is to say, there is a wide gulf between their way of thinking and the harmful bureaucracy, administrative trammels and customs of the past. It is just such a group of people which our country needs.

Those whom I see in the Majles, because of the deep relationship they have had and will continue to have with the people, such persons as the clergy, will not break their relationship with the people; they will return home two or three times a month and mingle with the people. A number of them are teachers, while some follow other occupations, all of which are connected with the people. They have lived among the people and they understand the pains and the needs of the people and preserve their links with them. Thus, this Majles is one which is totally popular.

They are not people who were placed there and made the subject of propaganda, with the people knowing them only by name and voting for them from a distance.

[Question] I wanted to ask your views on the article by Mr Mohammad Mavad Hojjat-Kermani on the composition of the Majles and, in general, on what parties should exist in the Majles. (Mr Hojjat-Kermani wrote that deputies should attend as the representatives of the nation and not as members of parties, factions or groups, and that the Islamic government should not be a party government.)

[Answer] I have skimmed through it but have not seen his views in detail. Under existing conditions it is not a logical idea. It may be that it is idealistic, but it is not realistic.

[Question] A number of people have proposed that you should be speaker of the Majles. What do you think of this?

[Answer] A number of people have proposed me, and I have not rejected this. However, I am considering it in the light of my own plans and the type of work I would like to do in the future. If it suits my mental outlook, I shall accept, but I have not yet made a final decision.

[Question] A short time ago at a gathering of governors general the imam voiced his concern about the disagreement among the leaders of the community. In view of this concern, which is also felt by the people, what do you propose should be done to eliminate the unease felt by the imam and the community, so that the community may continue to function normally?

[Answer] The imam's concern is directly connected with the issue that has arisen over the last 2 days, that is, the tapes which were broadcast. The matter was previously discussed, but privately, and then Mr Bani-Sadr voiced his complaints, excuses were offered by way of explanation, and peripheral issues connected with the matter were raised. This is what produced this concern.

Now that the tapes have been broadcast, it is clear that the problem is not a very profound or awesome one: One person simply had a disagreement with someone in authority, a disagreement which was one of opinion and of method. Things were said and complaints were made.

The matter has now come to the surface, although this was not to anyone's benefit; there need not have been such uproar in the community. The matter could have been solved in a more private manner.

During the course of numerous and lengthy meetings which our friends had with the president of the republic and others, we solved the difficulties and an agreement was prepared and signed.

[Question] On what was that agreement based?

[Answer] On the Constitution: If everyone occupying a post of responsibility agreed to act within the Constitution, then the duties of everyone would be defined. The rights and duties of the president, the Majles, the government, the judiciary and the revolutionary institutions would be determined.

MAJLES DEPUTY CRITICIZES LACK OF QUORUM

LD301129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Majles met this morning at 0930 under speaker Dr Sahabi, chairing on seniority basis. In this meeting the Majles debated the credentials of Fakhreddin Hejazi, the deputy from Tehran, and Hoseyn-Khani, the deputy from Bandar-E Anzali. The first was approved and the second rejected.

Addressing the chamber, Reza Esfahani expressed his regret at the fact that Majles meetings are not held according to schedule because of the lack of a quorum. He appealed to the deputies to attach more importance to the Majles.

After a short break, the Majles session resumed. Hojjat Ol-Eslam Khalkhali took the floor and spoke in support of Hoseyn-Khani, the deputy from Bandar-e Anzali. Afterward his credentials were put to vote, but did not receive sufficient votes. The next meeting of the Majles will be held at 1000 tomorrow.

PURGES CONTINUE IN GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL ORGANS

Purge Committees Reports

LD301126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The purge committee of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that since 16 June 1980, the committee has taken action regarding the orders for expulsion, redundancy, retirement and cancellation of the contracts of 35 of the organization's staff.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the purge committee of the Ministry of Roads and Transport announced that, in accordance with the Imam's decree regarding the purge of offices, 325 persons have been purged in the Ministry of Roads and Transport and affiliated organizations, of whom 115 were employees of the Ministry of Roads and Transport.

The purge committee of the Ministry of Roads and Transport also reported that it would continue the purge of the lackeys of the former regime and counterrevolution.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Oil Ministry announced today that the purge committee of that ministry has expelled a further 162 recently identified agents and sources of information of the defunct SAVAK.

Tehran's central province governor general has sent a telegram to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the telegram he states: To his excellency, the Imam of the nation: We are extremely sorry that our weakness in action has brought a burden to your sorrowful heart and raised your justified call: "O, country's officials, beware, and think of the oppressed nation."

The governor general of the central province stressed in this telegram that a headquarters has been formed in the governor general's office and revolutionary organizations in the province will purge the departments in a revolutionary fashion. He stated: The headquarters relies only on God's blessing and your prayers.

University Supervisor on Purge

LD301854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr 'Arefi, supervisor of Tehran university, said in an interview with the mass media this afternoon: The purge of universities is at the top of our program. In addition to those who have already been purged for collaboration with the hated former regime, other files are also under review. The new head of Tehran university added: Among those who have been purged were some who had given reports of up to about 400 pages to the disbanded SAVAK. He said: At Tehran university there are some people who either have not done anything since the revolution, or who have had unnecessary scholarships, on which the necessary decisions have been made, including an end to the salaries of 25-30 people. Dr 'Arefi added: We will continue the purge as long as we receive evidence. So far the purge has been backed by documents and evidence.

Regarding the reopening of the university, the supervisor of Tehran university said: Programming is needed for universities and then the universities will be opened. At present Tehran university has a plan for medical students in their final year to be able to continue their studies and be admitted to the intern course.

Further Oil Ministry Purge

LD011006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the purge committee of the ministry has purged a further 31 employees of the ministry for collaboration with the cursed former regime, attempting to (?cause a strike), misappropriation of public funds, connection with the defunct SAVAK and other charges.

FORMER SAVAK INTERNAL OPERATIONS CHIEF EXECUTED

LD301046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Bandar 'Abbas that the town's Islamic Revolution Court has found Fereydun Azadmehr, former head of section and chief of internal operations of the now-defunct SAVAK, and commander of the joint committee of the so-called counter-sabotage in Bandar 'Abbas guilty. Another defendant, Jalal Sayyad, was also found guilty. The sentences were upheld by the Qom supreme judiciary. Both were convicted as corrupt on earth and have been shot.

Fereydun Azadmehr was accused of torture, forced armed entry into people's homes, arresting people and insulting sacred beliefs. Jalal Sayyad, the other defendant, was accused of male prostitution and homosexuality.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

25 June Commentaries

TA252002 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled: "Let Us Support the Healthy and [word indistinct] Wing of the Genuine Movement of the Kurdish People," says: We draw the attention of the dear compatriots to the last part of the statement by a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan regarding the present situation in the country, the Iranian revolution and the Kurdish problem.

It is said in the statement that we condemn the policy of the present leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan as a deviation from the program and guidelines of the party's congress and insistently demand that the party's policy be constructed on the basis of the party's official documents and the guidelines of the congress. Our party should separate its course from that of the counterrevolution, and should be cleansed of individuals associated with the so-called liberation army of Iran or elements associated with the Ba'thists. In the present conditions, along with all the Iranian people and the national, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, we should continue our unremitting and decisive struggle against imperialism and reaction and toward preserving and consolidating the gains of the Iranian revolution and toward realizing the legitimate rights of the Kurdish people and the toilers of Iran.

The statement adds that we now sever our relationship with the present leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, the majority of whom have deviated from the policy adopted by the fourth congress, and declare that we will continue our struggle on the basis of the program and guidelines of the congress in safeguarding Iran's anti-imperialist revolution and its consolidation, toward maintaining democracy in Iran, toward realizing the just demands of the Kurdish people and toward a better life for all the toilers of Iran. At the conclusion of the statement it is said that the continuation of the war of fratricide ties the hands and feet of the healthy forces, and the termination of the war of fratricide will tie the hands and feet of the counterrevolution.

The second commentary, entitled: "Harvest Time and the Duty of the Revolution's Institutions," says: The harvest is continuing and in this respect there are very heavy and important duties on the shoulders of our homeland's farmers, the revolution guards, members of the construction crusade and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We know that with the arrival of harvest time the feudalists and big landowners have engaged in sabotage and conspiracy in the villages, and hand in hand with all the counterrevolution elements and the agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism have caused a great deal of damage by setting fire to the crops and by stealing the produce of the farmers. Fortunately, as a result of the vigilance of the revolution guards and the farmers themselves in many places, the conspiracy of the feudalists and landowners was foiled and the farmers were successful in harvesting a bountiful crop. On the other hand beside the protection the revolution guards and gendarmerie are rendering the farmers in order to foilthe conspiracies of the feudalists, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can also secure the needs of the farmers and encourage them in the field of agriculture by purchasing agricultural products at reasonable prices. Fortunately the government has taken certain steps in this direction which have been supported by all the progressive forces and all the toiling farmers.

26 June Commentary

TA261948 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled: "The Warning of the Imam of the Nation," says: The imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, has again drawn the attention of all the people and all the true forces of the revolution, the organizations and groups committed to the revolution to the danger of the conspiracies which are taking place against the Iranian revolution.

The imam said that I should inform the entire country of the danger aimed at Islam and the clergy. The warning of the imam should be a danger signal for all the revolutionary forces, religious and political parties and groups committed to the revolution and all the revolutionary institutions.

Our country's recent events are proof of the bitter fact that the gains of our homeland's revolution are not only being assaulted by U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries, from the treacherous shah to the Bakhtiars, Palizbans, Oveysis and Sahedis, but also a certain group under the guise of Islam is striking blows at the Iranian revolution, the Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution. These unclear groups and elements who are the enemies of revolutionary Islam and revolutionary Iran act in various ways in different places. In the villages they create obstacles on the path of implementing the land distribution law. At government organizations, these pseudoclergy create disorders and disrupt work and engage in sabotage. They provoke ignorant persons and club wielders into insulting, attacking and even killing individuals who are loyal to the revolution and the imam's policy. These elements want to destroy the feature of Islam, they want to discredit our Islamic Republic in the eyes of the progressive world, and finally they want to pave the way for fulfilling the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries and agents. The imam has rightly warned that this danger should be perceived and should be foiled unitedly. Certain elements who in the name of Islam and in the garb of spirituality want to deviate the Iranian revolution from its basic popular and anti-imperialist path should be exposed.

The second commentary, entitled: "The Task of Cleansing in the Oil Industries Is a Vital Necessity," says: The oil industry is one of our homeland's most vital industrial and economic lines. From its establishment until recently this very important line of industry was under the complete control of the world-devouring imperialists, especially British colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Following the victory of the Iranian revolution all the revolutionary forces have seriously demanded an all-out and wide purge in the oil industries and believe that the agents of the former oil consortium and Savakists in the oil industry should be identified and should be dismissed from this vital industry as soon as possible. Unfortunately, despite the repeated demands of the Revolution Council of the employees of the oil industry for carrying out a purge in the various organizations of this industry, no measures have been taken by the oil minister in this respect. However, our homeland's revolutionary forces support the just demand of the oil workers and employees and request its speedy implementation.

BRIEFS

PRISONERS RELEASED--The revolutionary prosecutor general's office for Abadan and Khorramshahr has announced that 20 prisoners held in these two cities have been released since it is mid-Sha'ban [religious holiday]. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jun 80 GF]